

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

MR. WASHINGTON, our Minister at Paris yesterday, officially recognized the French republic, under instructions received from the President of the United States, and tendered the congratulations of our Government. This action will meet with the hearty approval of a very large majority of the people of the United States, who look upon the downfall of Imperialism and the establishment of a republic upon its ruins as hopeful signs for the future of France. How ardently the French people and the men who have so suddenly and so unexpectedly been entrusted with the responsibilities of the new Government in this terrible crisis long for the hearty sympathy and support of the great republic of the Western World, in their efforts to rekindle the fires upon the altars of freedom in France, was shown by the despatch to the President of the United States, which was almost the first act of M. Jules Favre on assuming the duties of the Foreign Office in the republican Cabinet. On more technical grounds the recognition of the French republic was a perfectly proper act on the part of President Grant, as the empire has passed away as completely as if it had never existed, and there is but one authority with which we can hold official intercourse, that of the republic. Outside of technicalities, however, the prompt action of the President in this matter but expresses the sentiments of the nation, which is eager to extend its cordial sympathies to the French people on their deliverance from an odious despotism, and its sincere well wishes for their future prosperity under a free republican government. The failure of former French republics makes many persons dubious of the success of the present experiment; but the great order which has prevailed in Paris during the mighty change that has been effected, and in the midst of terrible events calculated to excite the worst passions, is a hopeful augury for the future of France; and if the warm sympathies and hopes of the American people will aid in any way in establishing the new French republic upon a firm foundation, the success of this new movement in the cause of liberty is assured beyond a doubt.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE efforts set on foot to bring about a peace between the new republic and the Germans are beginning to wear a hopeful aspect, and in the interests of civilization and humanity we fervently hope that they may be successful. Jules Favre in his circular distinctly declares that "the policy of France is peace," and we must not expect that at the very outset of a new government he will accompany this frank admission with full statements of all the concessions he is willing to make to attain the avowed object of his desire. When he says that "France yields not one foot of soil, not one stone of fortress," it is reasonable to suppose that he bows to the necessity of talking buncombe which exists in France as well as in the United States. Indeed, the hint is thrown out that the new ministry is willing to have all the forts in Alsace and Lorraine destroyed, as well as to pay the war expenses of Germany. If more is demanded now, the invading armies may in the end be forced to accept less. The extraordinary successes of the Prussians have inspired European monarchs with fear and jealousy, and the enforcement of cruel terms upon the French people will not only drive them to despair, but awaken the sympathy of the masses of other lands, and draw down upon the Germans popular as well as monarchical hostility. No nation is powerful enough in this age to arrogantly defy public opinion, and while King William is reported to have rejected intervention in the earlier stages of the present combat, we can scarcely think that he will turn a deaf ear to reasonable propositions now.

There is no new triumph in reserve for the invading armies except the capture of Paris, and if that great city is resolutely defended its capture will involve its virtual destruction. Such an act of vandalism would wither all the laurels of the conquerors, while it would dissipate their hopes of being reimbursed for their war expenditure; and we can scarcely think they are unwise enough to attempt it. That they will terrorize Paris is highly probable; it may even be necessary for them to do so, to secure a popular approval in the capital, of terms which they may not unreasonably demand; but if terrorism is carried too far it is likely to be as destructive to the true interests of the invaders as disastrous to the Parisians.

It is quite possible that Paris will resist a siege triumphantly. Preparations for the impending danger have been made not only for days, weeks, and months, but for many years, and by a heroic defense the best efforts of the Prussians can be baffled for a long period. If they suffer the campaign to

drag on until the French gain time to organize new levies, while their own supplies become precarious, their present advantages may ooze away, and the treaty which must be made at last will be less favorable to them than the one which might now be negotiated. If they meet with a single serious reverse the war spirit in France may again become so uncontrollable that no Minister of that country will dare to advocate peace on any terms.

In view of these possibilities, we have a strong hope that the war will close as suddenly as it commenced.

THE FIREMAN'S RIOT OF YESTERDAY.

YESTERDAY morning the volunteer fire department of Philadelphia was disgraced by another of those outrages that have grown so frequent of late that decent citizens can see no remedy for them except in the total abolition of the organization that tacitly if not openly countenances such proceedings on the part of persons connected with it. The warmest friends of the volunteer fire department have been forced into denunciation of a system that, whatever its services in the past may have been, has now plainly become inimical to public order. The fire which occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Twenty-third and Arch streets was undoubtedly the work of some person or persons connected with the fire department, and the evidence points very plainly to the members of the Spring Garden Fire Company. The object of kindling the fire was to obtain an opportunity to make an attack upon the Western Engine Company, for, as its hose carriage was proceeding to the fire, it was set upon by a gang of ruffians, the men driven from the ropes, and the carriage seized and run to Sansom street wharf, where it was thrown into the Schuylkill. It is impossible for the respectable members of the fire department to extenuate, apologize for or explain such a dastardly outrage as this, and so long as such things are permitted to be done by men calling themselves firemen, the public will feel that the volunteer department is directly responsible. There are many estimable citizens connected with the different fire companies who protest against being compelled to share the discredit of the evil deeds of their comrades, and who eagerly assert that such outrages as that of yesterday morning are the work of runners and hangers-on, who have no proper connection with the department. The time has come when such excuses as this will no longer avail, and as the respectable members of the fire department have never displayed any activity in discovering and bringing to justice the incendiaries and rioters who disturb the peace and destroy life and property, we are forced to conclude that they are either unwilling or unable to do their obvious duty as firemen and citizens.

It is scandalous that, under the plea of being public protectors, gangs of ruffians are allowed not only to exist in all sections of the city, but are largely maintained at the public expense; who enjoy an almost undisputed liberty to commit the crimes of arson and riot whenever they feel inclined to entertain themselves with a little excitement; and it is obvious, from the alarming increase of such outrages as that of yesterday morning, that the only remedy for the existing evils is in the disbandment of the volunteer system and the organization of a paid fire department. That the ruffians who kindled the fire yesterday morning and made the attack upon the carriage of the Western Engine Company will ever be discovered and made to suffer the penalty of their crimes, past experiences of similar occurrences forbids us to hope, and the one remedy that remains in the hands of the respectable law-abiding portion of the community should be applied without further delay.

COMPENSATIONS FOR THE WAR. War, which is brutal, bloody, and horrible at best, is doubly so when no good end is served by the conflicts that entail so many miseries on mankind, and when thousands are led to slaughter for no higher object than the gratification of the ambition of selfish despots. All the better instincts of humanity revolt against such contests, and in this age, especially, they are severely condemned by enlightened public opinion.

The details of the recent German victories in France, which team with frightful stories of human suffering, of mangled soldiers and maimed civilians, of unutterable woe in the ranks of the invaders as well as in the beaten armies, render it more desirable than ever that Christian statesmanship should zealously strive to extract from this mass of misery, devastation, and desolation tangible blessings for the survivors and for the descendants of the generation which has suffered so grievously. If history is to record that in 1870 the Germans, being well prepared for war, inflicted terrible defeats on France, and that subsequent y, when France was well armed, she returned blow for blow, with superadded interest, without there being any tangible sequel to either of these wars, or any new security for the welfare of mankind being developed, demons may laugh at the wickedness of such struggles, but angels will weep.

The political situation of the parties to the present war fortunately enables them to place it far above the catalogue of fruitless contests, and to make its termination as humane and honorable as its commencement was cruel and disgraceful. The Germans demand guarantees against a renewal of hostilities, and these France should be as ready to give for her own sake as for the welfare of her antagonist. No greater boon could be conferred upon the two great neighboring nations of the continent than the establishment of a distinct understanding that henceforth they should war no more, and all the victories that the Crown Prince can win, on the one hand, or a succession of future French triumphs greater and more numerous than those achieved

by the First Napoleon, on the other, will be practically worthless if they do not assure permanent peace. If that end is absolutely secured, the exact nature of the stipulations is a matter of comparative indifference; but if they involve mutual disarmament and the destruction of threatening fortresses, it will be better for both parties. The waste of time, unnecessary expenditure of money, and the personal privations involved in the maintenance of large standing armies and the enforcement of a rigorous conscription, constitute a tax of the most onerous and odious character. If Germany has grown strong enough to cast off this fearful burden, and if France, by discarding it herself, gives her rival no excuse for its continuance, this single reform will in itself soon do as much good as the war has done harm. No martial conflict can be as glorious as the war which conquers war itself, and it is vain to create Alexanders or Hannibals if mankind can have no assurance that they are the last of that bloody race.

With peace assured, not merely for the moment, but forever, liberty will follow in her train. The republic, born of war, cannot be long-lived if all the energies of the nation are to be concentrated in a mad struggle for revenge. But if the vain dream of military supremacy can be dispelled, a glorious future, resplendent with true glory and illumined by real freedom and happiness, will compensate France for all her present sufferings. Spain, too, will be more than recompensed for the loss of a German king by the election of a patriotic president. Italy will rejoice in enlarged liberty, and Germany, by liberalizing her institutions and granting boon after boon to the brave people who have made her armies invincible, will derive more heartfelt satisfaction than every conceivable victory on foreign soil can give.

In looking back upon our own war, the record of all its triumphs would be fearfully unsatisfactory if we did not feel that a great government had been rescued from destruction and a race emancipated. It would matter little now whether this or that battle was won or lost, if no tangible and permanent civil results had been secured. We trust that the European combatants may be equally fortunate in securing compensations for the loss of their brave sons. It is in their power to evoke good out of the evil already wrought, and they will incur a fearful responsibility if they neglect the present opportunity.

NAPOLEON did at least one thing to derange the plans of the Prussians—he surrendered himself prematurely. What his motive was is not clearly known, but fear of his own soldiers appears to have been a strong incentive. He could not have found a safer place of refuge in the world than the German camp, for at Paris he would have been in imminent danger, and in Belgium some of the stragglers from the army he had plunged in inextricable difficulties might have avenged the massacre of their comrades. By placing himself in the custody of the invaders he enabled France to organize a new government, and thus to avert, in advance, the dangers of the revolution in Paris which would probably have occurred when the German armies approached the capital, if the Napoleonic dynasty had continued in power. He thus strengthened his claim to rank among the patriots who leave their country for their country's good, and when the Rev. Mr. Abbott finishes Napoleon's biography he can add that the timely departure of his hero for foreign soil did at least something to atone for many tragic blunders.

THE REPUBLICANS of New York failed to nominate Horace Greeley as their candidate for Governor yesterday, General Stuart L. Woodford receiving on the last ballot 258 votes, while 105 1/2 were polled for Greeley, and 20 for George W. Curtis. Editorial stock seems to be looking up in our neighboring State, but it has not yet advanced sufficiently to carry off the higher honors of politics from the soldiers. While we regret the defeat of two of the most talented journalists of the country, we can scarcely doubt the wisdom of the convention in keeping such good Republican workers in newspaper harness. As times go there is an abundance of material for manufacturing Governors, but editors like Greeley and Curtis are too scarce to be conveniently spared from the profession.

A MEETING of the majority of the members of the Corps Legislatif was held last night, at the house of one of the deputies, in Paris, by permission of the Provisional Government. They promised that they would attempt no opposition; but if the new republic is overwhelmed by disaster, these deputies will probably be prompt to reassert their authority, and they will have a better legal right to wield power than any other body of men in France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOUNDED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WARREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. FRUIT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION, HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Sept. 13 to 15, 1870. PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING. A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED. THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY STREET, from 10 until 2 o'clock. J. B. ASH, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUT IN NEW STYLES, TRIMMED ELABORATELY, SURE TO FIT WELL, FINEST IN QUALITY. JOHN WANAMAKER'S, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. ESTABLISHMENT.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870. In pursuance of the call of MARION H. QUICK-INSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the Committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel. The Chairman read the following letter:— ALTOONA, Aug. 16, 1870. M. H. QUICK-INSON: The State Central Committee has to-day passed the following resolution:— Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Greely and the Hon. Charles O'Neil, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee. You will please convene the Executive Committee, of which you are chairman, and take into consideration the above resolution. Truly yours, JOHN COVODE, Chairman of State Central Committee. On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the following resolution was adopted:— Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second district, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee. On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neil, Captain Greely, John Price Wetberill, Cornelius Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee. On motion, adjourned to meet at call of Chairman. MARION H. QUICK-INSON, Chairman. CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary. 9 54

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870. All persons claiming to have been elected members of the TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Will assemble at 1106 CHESTNUT STREET, ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 8, at 8 o'clock. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, President pro tem.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, Secretaries. 9 7 31

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1102 CHESTNUT STREET.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, Secretaries. 9 6 31

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY

hair restorer and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 422 ARCH Street; TREWITT, No. 614 CHESTNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 1/2 4p

T. W. BAILY'S

Oil-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 222 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMP-

SON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-SEVENTH Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 13, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 9 39 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES. E. BRADFORD CLARKE, SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, Is ready to wait upon his regular patrons and the public generally WITH A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF FINE GROCERIES. And will endeavor to meet their wants with the best goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. 9 1 that 1/2 p

FOR SALE.

CHESTNUT STREET BOOKSTORE, No. 724 CHESTNUT Street. CLOSING OUT SALE. STORE FOR RENT. PICTURES FOR SALE. Possession given at once if desired. In the meantime we shall dispose of our large and well-assorted stock of Books at ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS. Standard Works at one-half the usual prices. NEW BOOKS SUPPLIED AT COST. D. ASHMEAD, Agent, 9 2 3/4 31 4p No. 724 CHESTNUT Street. WEST DELANCY PLACE: \$4000; 1M. Immediate possession. CLARK & ETTING, 9 2 31 No. 711 WALNUT Street.

COOPER & CONARD

BLACK SILKS.

- BLACK SILKS, \$35.00
BLACK SILKS, \$1.00
BLACK SILKS, \$1.25
BLACK SILKS, \$1.50
BLACK SILKS, \$1.75
BLACK SILKS, \$2.00
BLACK SILKS, \$2.25
BLACK SILKS, \$2.50
BLACK SILKS, \$2.75
BLACK SILKS, \$3.00
BLACK SILKS, \$3.25
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet," \$3.50
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet," \$4.00
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet," \$4.12
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet," \$5.00

Our Black Silks as yet HAVE NOT BEEN ADVANCED. We Have Taken Unusual Pains to Select None but Those of REAL WORTH. Buyers may Rely on Getting an Honest Opinion from Us in Regard to the Wear of a Silk. Any Dissatisfied Buyer Can Have the Silk Exchanged.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES, Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation, and Kidney Diseases.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in vacuo, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. in the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced perfectly pure and wholesome, and especially desirable for Family use and Medical purposes.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warehouses, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street. This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in "vacuo." 7 30 1/2 that 1/2 p P. HEVNER.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS THAT WILL WASH. After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They do not varnish, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S, No. 12 North THIRD St., Sole Agent for Washable Tints. 9 6 1/2 4p

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR C. HASSENFORDER'S SAFES.

At the great fire on September 6 and 7, 1870, at COLLINS & CO.'S, Lumber Merchants, Delaware avenue, above Coates street, the contents Were Preserved all in Good Order. And the Safe can be seen at No. 422 VINE Street, PHILADELPHIA. 9 8 1/2 4p

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

For the curious weather we have in September, ROCKHILL & WILSON have made every provision that the wants of masculine humanity can suggest. We have got on hand a few lots of our Summer Stock of Fine Clothes. It is a splendid opportunity now for gentlemen who want to lay in a stock for next summer. OUR LIST OF PRICES FOR THE EARLY FALL GOODS IS WORTH YOUR ATTENTION. OUR STYLES OF MAKE-UP Of the Early Fall Goods surpass description. Our varied assortment of Early Fall Goods compels admiration. Come and admire the Early Fall Goods. Come and see the prices of the Early Fall Goods. Come and examine the quality of the Early Fall Goods. Come and BUY BUY BUY BUY BUY the Early Fall Goods.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WENTWORTH & Co., DREXEL, HARRIS & Co., New York. Paris. 9 2 STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOND, 7 14 that 1/2 p No. 12 S. THIRD Street. 9 3 4p

DOBBS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN

or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy. DOBBS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent. DOBBS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth. DOBBS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other. DOBBS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. B. DOBBS, and the genuine has his signature. DOBBS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers every where, and at the principal depot, No. 422 North EIGHTH Street. NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p